CHINESE OFFICIAL DECREE SAYS WAR AGAINST POWERS IS

All Loyal Natives Urged to Combine and Drive Out the Foreigners.

PEKIN IN A STATE OF WILDEST CHAOS.

Foreign Guards Murdered and Their Heads Exhibited-Making Last Stand in British Legation-They Are Starving.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Wednesday, July 4 .- (Copy-All civilians have been ordered out of right, 1900, by the New York Herald | Tien-Tsin. Company.)-The following special dispatch is published by the Daily Mail: "Shanghai, Tuesday.-The following imperial decree, dated Pekin, June 25,

has been sent by courier to Pao-Ting-

Fu, and thence telegraphed broadcast: We are now warring with the foreigners. Boxers, patriots and people, combined with the Government troops, have been repeatedly victorious in battles with our foreign enemies. We have transport the imperial praise and exhortations to repeat these successes.

"There must be men of similar patriotism and bravery in all the Provinces of the Empire. We, therefore, command all Viceroys and Governors to enlist

such and fo. them into troops. "Let this decree be sent to all the high officials in the Empire." The Shanghai correspondent of the

Times, telegraphing on Monday, says: "The edict issued at Pekin on June 26 amounts to an open challenge to the Powers and practically declares war. It commands the Provinces to enroll the Boxers and troops to assist to expel the foreigners.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE,

Shanghai, July 3 .- (Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)-There is still no communication

The allies in Tien-Tsin are strong in their expression of disapprobation at the continual barbarity of the Russian troops. For many days after the bombardment they burned and pilinged, wantonly shot down defenceless natives and looted the houses of Europeans.

At Taku and Tien-Tsin, in fact wherever the Russians have been, there has been needless and wanton destruction. The l'el-Ho River has been made undrinkable by the multitude of corpses that are floating down. The international forces are suffering seriously from the lack of water.

The allied troops are not in sufficient strength to give battle to the Chinese who surround Tien-Tsin and who are the bridge leading to Taku.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Washington, July 3.- Secretary Hay has received cablegrams from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, dated to-day and yesterday, and from United States Consul McWade at Canton, undated. One from Goodnow, dated to-day, is as fol-

"On the 27th there were two legations standing. The Emperor and the Empress are prisoners in the palace. The city gates are closed. Prince Tuan and his force of Boxers are in control of everything. Complete condition of anarchy in the streets."

Another cablegram from Consul General Goodnow, dated July 2, which is practically a condensation of the report brought to Shanghal by a courier from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, says:

"The diplomats and missionaries are in the British Legation under rifle fire. Cannon command the legation, but they are not being used. The British, German and Italian legations are still

The cablegram from McWade follows: "Viceroy Li Hung Chang to-day assured me that he will immediately issue a strong proclamation commanding the preservation of peace and order in his provinces and will take the necessary measures for the protection of foreigners as far as possible. He has largely increased the force of his army."

BEHEADING FOREIGN GUARDS.

Shanghal, July 3 .- According to the latest Pekin news from Chinese forces the legations are at such extremitles from lack of provisions that the women who escaped the bullets are perishing of starvation. Prince Tunn is said to be publicly be-

heading all the legation guards captured by the Chinese.

MORE MINSTERS MURDERED.

London, July 3.-A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Chinese reports are current that two other foreign Ministers were murdered the same day as Baron von Ketteler. From the same sources it is declared

that the mission hospital at Moukden has been destroyed by fire and that the pative Christians have been massacred. It is further asserted that the foreigners fled to New Chwang.

Repeating story of renewed severe fighting at Tien-Tsin a dispatch from Shanghai adds that reports are current that Vice Admiral Seymour has been

LI HUNG CHANG'S REQUEST.

London, July 8.-A special dispatch from Hong-Kong says that Li Hung Chang has requested a United States gunboat to take him to Tien-Tsin,

GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

BY REV. FREDERICK BROWN. SPECIAL BY CABLE. Che-Foo, July 3 .- (Copyright, 1900, by

A great battle is impending between the Chinese and foreigners.

Admiral Seymour has been wounded.

CHINA'S GREAT ARMY.

London, July 4.-The Times's St. Pe | China. tersburg correspondent says that on June 30 the Grand Staff of the Russian Army estimated the Chinese Army to number 1,720,000 men. He also said that already sent imperial Commissioners to about 900,000 Mausers have been imported within the last three years.

FORCING THE FOREIGNERS.

Che-Foo, July 3 .- The situation at Tien-Tsin is considered desperate. The Chinese are pushing their intrenchments under the walls. The railway between Tien-Tsin and Lutai is in the hands of

RIOT REIGNS IN PEKIN.

London, July 4.-Remerkable details about the murder of the German Ambassador at Pekin have reached here. There was to have been a conference of the foreign Minister with the Tsung-Li-Yamen on June 18. The German Ambassador started early and was murdered on the way. The news of the crime was received at the other legations, and the Ministers did not venture out, to which act of prudence they certainly owe their lives. A British officer and some sailors were

injured while endeavoring, with great pluck and herolem, to defend the German Minister against overwhelming numbers. The Germans, who were removing the body, were so enraged by the murder that they destroyed the Tsung-Li-Yamen building. High Chinese officials here stated to-day that they had received a message from Pekin saying that twenty-four hours would decide the fate of the remaining foreign le-

Severe fighting continues around Tien-Tsin. Admiral Seymour is reported to have been wounded in a pitched battle.

Reports from the surrounding country show that proclamations, urging the massacre of foreigners and native Christians have been posted on the walls of missions Couriers who are arriving at the seats of Government of the southern Viceroys from their agencies in Pekin give vivid but fragmentary pictures of what is being enacted receiving re-enforcements constantly. in the Capital. These couriers seemingly They are said to be trying to reoccupy | left Pekin a day or two later than the messenger of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, who started on the night of June 26.

They report that the heads of some of the captured legation guards were being borns through the streets at the top of spears, followed by sealots chanting, "Tapt yang kuel tse Tapi, Tapi" ("Kill the foreign devils; kill, kill").

The city's millions have been roused to patriotic fervor, breaking out into the wildest excesses, while over half the city could be heard fighting around the legations. Sir Robert Hart's runner, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Express at Shanghai, supplemented the tragic sen tences of the dispatch he bore by a narrative of some things he saw. He says the foreigners were making a last stand in the extensive buildings and inclosures of the British legation. They had many wounded. Among them were some women and children. All were short of food, even of the commonest necessities. The women were starving, as they gave a part of their small allowance to the children.

The foreigners, nevertheles, were holding out under a terrible fire, upheld by the hourly expectation of relief. They knew they would not be abandoned, and that the armies of their Governments were advanring. Sometimes they thought they could hear artillery in action beyond the wall. They were unable to return the fire of the Chinese, except at moments when an assault seemed imminent. Then the machine guns and repeating rifles tore the storming parties to pieces. The messenger expressed the belief that it would be im-

onger, as the Chinese were preparing to batter down the walls of the courtyard and the defenders' ammunition was run-Orders were given by Prince Tunn, the messenger says, that, since some had been killed, not one foreigner should be left The Chinese soldiers were exhorted to sacrifice their lives without hesitation, If by so doing they could help exterminate the "yang kuel tse." Extreme precautions had been taken to prevent the for-

possible for the foreigners to resist much

utside the city, and a number of runners who had been sent out were killed by the This messenger succeeded in getting through by smearing his face and clothes with blood and joining in the outcries against the "foreign devils." He passed the remains of foreigners of Admiral Sey-

eigners from communicating with any one

mour's force who had been killed be-tween Lang-Fang and Lo-Fu. Their bodies had been cut to pieces and their heads carried at the ends of bamboos.

A large army of Manchu Chinese imperial troops, with twenty guns, is reported to be

advancing in the direction of Tien-Tsin. Reliance is placed in Shanghai on most of the statements made by the messenger, as he is known to be faithful to the for-

KAISER'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH. Berlin, July 3.—Addressing the detachment of German marines which sailed from Wilhelmshaven for China yesterday, the Emperor made a remarkable speech, during which he notified the world of Germany's which he notified the world of Germany's intention to avenge the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the late Minister of Germany, at Pekin, and the missionaries, and to dictate terms to the Chinese from the palace at Pekin. According to the Lokal Anseiger, his Majesty spoke as follows:

"The firebrand of war has been hurled in the midst of the most profound peace. Unhappily, this was to me not unexpected. A crime of unspeakable insolence, horrifying in its barbarity, has been committed

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, July 3.-Formal noti- ◆ fication of the attitude of the United . States with respect to China was . given by Secretary Hay to the Pow-

ers of the world. The statement which was cabled to . the Ambassadors and Ministers in . European capitals and in Japan for . submission to the respective Governments, embodies these points:

"The United States do not recognize the existence of a state of war. . The United States have not sent . troops and ships to China to make . war upon her. They are sent to look . out for Americans and their interests . and to assist the legal Government in lacktriangleestablishing and maintaing order. The . United States will withdraw from • China when peace is restored."

The importance of this action, in . the opinion of well-informed diplomats here, cannot be overestimated. • It seems that the policy which the • the New York Journal and Advertiser.)- | administration will pursue, contem-• plating, as it does, the maintainance • of the integrity of China, will be fol-♦ lowed by all the Governments inter- ♦

ested in the Far Eastern question. Reading between the lines, the . Powers of the world will recognize . • that the attiude of the United States • will not permit the dismemberment of .

against the person of my trusty representa-tive and has taken him from us. The Minsters of the other Powers haver between life and death, and with them comrades sent for their protection. It may be that while I speak they have already fought that her fight

their last fight.
"The German flag has been insuited and the German Empire treated with contempt. the German Empire treated with contempt. This demands exemplary punishment and vengcance. Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms what I hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task, which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of civilsed States.

"This very day the commander of the cruiser has asked me to consider the dis-patch of a division. You will have to face an enemy who are no less courageous than yourselves, and trained by European of-ficers. The Chinese have learned the use of European weapons.

"I now send you out to avenge the wrong and I'll not rest until the German flag, joined to those of the other Powers, floats triumphantly over China's flag, and until it

has been planted on the walls of Pekin to dictate peace to the Chinese. "You will have to maintain good comradeship with all the other troops whom you will come in contact with over yonder, Russians, British and French, all alike, are fighting for one common cause—for civiliza-tion. We must bear in mind, too, something higher, namely, our religion and the defense and protection of our brothers out there, of whom stake their lives for the

"Think also of the honor of our arms." Severe fighting continues around Tien-Think of those who have fought before you; Tsin.

go forth with the old Brandenburg motio:

"Vertrau auf Gott, dich tapfer wehr
Darin besteht deine ganne ebr,
Denn wer auf Gott hernhaftig wagt,
Wird nimmer aus der Weit gejagt."

"The flags which here float above you go under fire for the first time. See that you bring them back to me clean and stainless and without a spot. My thanks, my prayers and my solicitude go with you."

The following is a free adaptation of the ø German saying repeated by Emperor

Williams:
"Trust in God, stand brave—
This is the whole of thy honorable duty.
For who, heiped by God, dares buttle heartily

GERMANY'S PREPARATIONS. Berlin, July 1.-The German Government has received a number of messages of condolence from abroad concerning the mur-der of Baron von Ketteler, and all the Am-bassadors and Ministers, including the Chinese Minister, have called at the Foreign Office to express sympathy. The Por-eign Office has sent a high official-Von Westphalen-to apprise Baron von Ret-teler's mother, who is very old, of his death. Von Ketteler's wife, who was Miss Ledyard, daughter of President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad, is still

in Fekin.

The Foreign Office has been officially informed that 200 dispatches remain at Che-Foo unsent, which probably explains the meagerness of the news reaching Europe, including official accounts of the move-

ments of the international troops,

The correspondent of the Associated
Press had an interesting conversation with Privy Councilor Hamman. He says that Emperor William has been conferring with a number of high military officials, who have arrived at Wilhelmshaven from Her-ilin. He adds that probably a resolution will be taken to send one division of land troops to China, which means 15,099 to 25,000 men, including cavairy, artillery, engineers and Commissariat Corps.

Herr Hamman added that the Emperor's

decision to send a number of battleships to China was not lightly taken, since it means was kening the defense of the German coasts. This, the Emperor interprets, is striking proof of how necessary it was for

the Reichstag to appropriate the sums asked for ships in foreign waters. The summonting of the Reichstag for an extra session has, up to the present, not been considered.

Count von Buelow, the Minister of For-eign Affairs, is still with the Emperor at Wilhelmshaven, but their return to Berlin is hourly expected. If the situation is crit-leal, his Majesty's postponement of his summer trip to Norway will be final. The German Government maintains, as

heretefore, that no division of China would be allowed, the main object being the sav-ing of the lives of the whites and restoring order in Pekin and elsewhere.

Asked whether the Chinese Minister would be dismissed, Herr Hamman's an-

swer was: "Not for the present, as we do not yet is responsible for the outrages. It certainly looks suspicious, since events now show the Chinese provincial authorities have been all along in telegraphic communication with Pekin, receiving instructions from there and sending false news abroad."

FACING A HORRIBLE FATE.

London, July 3.—The consular body at Shanghai is of the opinion that the food "Think God your comrades of the marine infantry and my navy when they have encountered them have proved true to the old German battieery. They have defended themselves with glory, have won victory and have done the duty committed to them. It now send you out to average the wreather than the send of the consular body at Shanghal is of the opinion that the food and ammunition of the besieged legation forces at Pekin having become exhausted, they must be dead or imprisoned, and that the food and ammunition of the besieged legation forces at Pekin having become exhausted, they must be dead or imprisoned, and that for their relief with an inadequate force. It is regarded at Shanghai as appalling that nothing is being done for the relief of the besieged foreigners, and that they should be abandoned to a horrible fate.

The inability of 16,990 men-the latest estimate of the number landest-to advance is explained by the statement that the Chinese army is between Tien-Tsin and Pekin, and has been re-enforced, and that it has abundant artiflery, giving it large advantages over the allies

Reconnoitering parties run a great haz-ard of being surrounded, captured and probably executed by torture. A long delay seems certain before an effective move

SPEECH THAT MEANS WAR.

German Emperor's Purpose Disclosed in His Fervid Address to Marines.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Tuesday, July 3 .- (Copyright, 1909, by the New York Herald Company.)-The Lokal Anzelger, describing the Kaiser's speech at Wilhelmshaven, says:

"Never had the Kalser been known to speak such strong and emphatic language. At the beginning, when his Majesty con-demned the abominable outrage perpetrated on Baron von Ketteler, his voice shook with anger and such great emotion that it was scarcely recognizable."

The speech has made a tremendous imin, since it signifies war.

The ironclad division for China consists of the battleships Kurfuerst, Frederichs Wilhelm, Brandenburg, Weissenburg and Woerth and the small cruiser Hela. This force is to be under the command

of Admiral Hoffman, who preceded Von Diedrichs in the East Asiatic station, and was the direct cause of the occupation of Kine-Chau. This naval force is composed of the best ironclads in the German fleet. It is, of course, understood that after the proclamation of war by the Kaiser other re-enforcements will follow. My recent information that the dispatch of murine infantry would not be continued, is now confirmed by the Kaiser's statement that Admiral Bendemann commanding the cruiser division, had asked for a division of land forces. The Chinese Minister will receive his passports in a few days. The postponement of the Kaiser's cruise to Norway shows the gravity of the situa-

LI HUNG CHANG HESITATES.

Canton Viceroy May Turn Against Tuan and Help the Powers.

Hong-Kong, July 3 .- (Copyright, 1999, by

the New York Journal and Advertiser.)-Prince Tuen's usurpation of the throne of China is confirmed by the edicts he is issuing. It is true they are signed by him in the Emperor's name, but this may mean in the name of his infant son, Prince Pu Tein, who, persistent reports say, has been placed upon the throne.

Li Hung Chang is in a quandary. Prince Tuan's edict, promulgated to-day, directs him to levy troops in Canton and take them to Pekin for service against the "foreign devils." Li does not want to go, but is not prepared yet to come out openly and defy the Government at Pekin. The fact is, Li does not know who is it

power there. His old friend, the Dowager Empress, with whom his relations were for many years more tender than political, may still be managing things, in which case he would be loyal. But if it should turn out, as seems certain now, that Prince Tuan is the real ruler, Li, it is believed, would not hesitate to declare himself for the foreign-ers and against the administration. It is said Li has asked that an American

runboat take him from Canton to Tien-Tsin, He was to have gone on the Brooklyn last week, but decided that his presence in Con-

ton was necessary.

Canton is the head center of those who desire to overturn the Manchu dynasty and re-establish the Mings, who are Chinese, and not Tartars. While Li has in times gone by helped the Downger Empress to frustrate the designs of the Mings, he is a shrewd, far-seeing politician, and it is be-lieved that he would not hesitate to set his sails to the new breeze and help to over-turn the Tartars, or at least place himself in a position to profit by their overturning.

Tuan Not Recognized. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Shanghal, July 3.-(Copyright, 1900, by The Viceroys of all the Provinces south of the Yellow River have thrown over the Pekin administration. They refuse to rec-Pekin administration. They refuse to rec-ognize Prince Tuan as ruler of China and have ignored all imperial decrees issued since June 20, on which date it is said Tuan usurped the throne, for his young son. Tuan has just issued a decree praising

the Boxers and imperial troops for the vic-tories they have won against the allies. Liu, Viceroy of Nankin, is determined to nip the trouble in the bud in his Province. For this purpose he has ordered the im-mediate decapitation of all criminals under sentence of death. Since June 10, six have been beheaded in

public every day. Their heads are ex-hibited in cages in Nankin and the chief cities of Kinng-Su Province. Among the heads now on exhibition are those of the three chiefs of the famous Society of the Big Sword. These vigorous measures are expected to be a wholesome warning to others who would make trouble.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS EN ROUTE. The Powers Are Rushing Troops to the Far East.

London, July 3 .- All the Powers are rushing re-enforcements to the Far East. Eight hundred British blue jackets sailed from Sheerness to-day.

The Italian armored cruiser Vettor Pissni sailed for China to-day from Naples.

A dispatch from Rome says that every-thing is ready at the Ministry of War there for the sending of a more or less large number of troops to China, according to the re-quirements of the Italian Government and The French steamer Colombo sailed to-day for China with \$25 marines, from Toulon.

JAPS AND RUSSIANS AT OUTS. Discipline of the Former Prevents

a Clash at Taku.

London, July 4.- The action of the Russians and Japanese at Taku is strongly an-tagonistic. It seems that the Russians arbitrarily claim one of the captured Chinese torpedo boats, which the Captain of the British torpede-boat destroyer Whiting left for the Japanese. It is said that serious trouble would have resulted except for the perfect discipline of the Japanese.

92 Help Wanted Ads Printed in to-day's Republic.



Correct

Promotes Health, Happiness, Mental Brightness and Physical Perfection.

Bad Digestion

Develops Irritability, Nervousness, Biliousness, Foul Breath

And a general feeling of weariness and disgust.

All Digestive Disorders Are Quickly Relieved and Permanently Cured by



Sold by druggists under an absolute guarantee to give immediate relief and permanently cure stomach irregularities, indigestion and dyspepsia. Money will be returned in all instances where they fail. In cases of nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, heartburn, acidity of the stomach and all other irregularities of the digestive organs they produce prompt relief.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL.

By increasing nature's supply of digestive fluids Eupepsia Tablets make rich blood and create sound flesh. A condition of cheerfulness, good spirits and mental brightness is secured.

"Three weeks ago I commenced taking EUPEPSIA TABLETS and the first dose gave me immediate relief. From that time on I had no symptoms of dyspepsia, and after taking two weeks' treatment I considered myself cured. The truth is I would not take a thousand dollars for the good your medicine has done me. No one but the suffering can realize what torture there is in imperfect digestion. I now can cat just what I desire." JAMES A. REARDON, President St. Louis Glue Co.

St. Louis. April 3, 1806.—Gentlemen: Your Eupepeia Tablets have done me good.

FRANK LUND.

No. E28 Wyoming st. City.

Mrs. M. A. Hanna of Adamana, Ariz., wittes under date of March 5: "There cannot be too much said in praise of Eupepeia Tablets. Tablets. I never had anything do me as much good in so short a time."

Erin. Tenn., June 28, 1896.

I am pleased to inform you that the party for whom i ordered your Tablets is recommending them to everypody who is in need of such a mediatine. They have done him more cosed than any other needletne he ever used. Our draughet how carries them in stock and if your developed the done in the story of the story match good in so short a time."

Erin Tenn., June 28, 1992.
I am pleased to inform you that the party for whom I ordered your Tablets is recommending them to everybody who is in needs of sich a medicine. They have done him more good than any other inselicine be every medicine. They have done him more good than any other inselicine be every medicine. They have done him more good than any other inselicine be every medicine. They have done him more good than any other inselicine be every medicine. They have done him more good than any other inselicine be every medicine. They have done may medicine I ever used. Good than any other inselicine be every medicine who have a for another box, it want to keep the Tablets with me to take at any time my stomach don't feel good. I alway to the set of April 10, 1909, says.

Thave heen favorably impressed with the effect of Europsia Tablets and I am of the opinion that it is a good remedy for instigation.

J. H. McCahe, of Rush, Ark., writes under date of May 24, 1902. Eupopsia Tablets have forced me of a case of dyspepsia Tablets have due to the other than the tablets are worth their weight in gold.

Lon Mo., March 24, 1902.—Eupopsia Tablets are worth their weight in gold.

Lon Mo., March 24, 1902.—Eupopsia Tablets are worth their weight in gold.

Lon Mo., March 25, 1902.—Eupopsia Tablets are worth their weight in gold.

Lon Mo., March 26, 1902.—Eupopsia Tablets are worth their weight in gold.

Lon Mo., March 26, 1902.—Eupopsia Tablets are worth their weight in gold.

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Continent—Find microard 30 contain post-contain post-contain post-c

Druggists sell Eupepsia Tablets under the manufacturers' guarantee to refund purchase money if the Tablets

Price 50c a box. Small Tablets-convenient to carry -easy to take. Every box contains two weeks' treatment. Forwarded by mail, if desired, on receipt of 50c in postage stamps by





Washington Officials Abandon Hope On Receipt

BELIEVE CONGER IS DEAD.

of Consul Goodnow's Dispatches. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, July 3.-The administration has practically abandoned all hope that Minister Conger is alive or that the American Legation at Pekin has been spared. Consul Goodnow cabled the State Depart ment late this evening in such terms as left but little hope for the administration. Mr. Goodnow says in positive terms that on the

27th only two legations were standing (probably the British and Russian); the Emperor and Empress Dowager were prisoners in the palace; that the city gates were closed, and that Prince Tuan was in control of the sit-uation. Anarchy reigned supreme in Pekin. The State Department officials do not care at this time to make any official declaration
of their abandonment of hope, but the feeling is evident that all of the foreign Ministers have shared the fate of the German
Minister, Baron von Ketteler.

Conference in Washington.

cided to order three regiments home from Cuba and to place two other regiments in this country under orders for China.

Secretary Hay was particularly reticent after the news from Mr. Goodnow and the Secretary of War declined to make any admissions except that the Fifteenth Regi-ment of infantry now in the United States had been designated for the Philippines. Later, however, it was ascertained that three regiments had been ordered at once from Cuba, and that two regiments of cavalry in addition to the Sixth had also been designated for China, although the orders will read for the Philippines. Secretary Hay explained yesterday that the troops destined for the Philippines would be diverted to

It seems incredible to Washington offi-It seems incredible to Washington officials that Americans and their fellow-prisoners at the British Legation at Pekin could nave stood a two weeks' siege, such as they have probably been subjected to. It is calculated that the foreigners went to the legation asylum about June 19 or 20, and since that time have been objects of attack. Their food supply must have been limited, their ammunition scarce and the means of defense pittably inadequate. means of defense pitiably inadequate.

relief came, even if the slege were three of Rockhill's Information.

Mr. Rockhill, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and at one time attached to ou legation at Pekin, destroyed a great deal of hope which had been entertained by explaining to-day to Secretary Hay the situ-ation at Pekin.

said the British Legation was surrounded by a formidable wall, but the size of the buildings and grounds does not begin to accommo-date the large number of refugees who would naturally seek shelter. Besides, what is more important, the legation grounds are themselves commanded by the higher wall of the city.

From this prominence if is possible for the revolting Chinamen to attack the le-gation people. It is doubtful, therefore, if any of the latter are alive by this time. The State Department authorities have received from some source the information that the allied forces will begin the march to Pekin to-morrow or immediately upon the arrival at Taku of the Ninth Infantry

of American troops from Manila.

If this programme should be carried out the allied forces will probably have reached Pekin before the German Emperor's army which be has ordered to Taku arrives there. Tuan's Usurpation. The State Department has no special comment to make on the fact that Prince Tuan has usurped the reins of govern-ment, except to say that it looks darker for the allies, as the hostile character of Tuan

is so well known. The condition of a de facte or of a de jure government will not, however, change any of the plans of the United States or of the Powers to secure in China. China's Preparedness

China's Preparedness.

The State Department has from private sources information which surprised the Washington army and navy officials. China has for some time been purchasing war material and is in possession of a formidable stock of guns, torpedoes, powder and projecties. A great deal of this was bought of European ordnames from and not a dolof European ordinance firms, and not a dol-lar of it was secured of American compa-nies. Shipments have been made to the Chinese agents of these concerns as recent-ly as four weeks ago, and one of the firms has had occasion to inquire whether a ship-ment of fifty mounted guns reached their destination, Shanghai, without molestation. It was hoped at the State Department that the British Legation, protected as it is by a high and substantial wall, would resist the assault of the Boxers, and that possibly the inmates could hold out until near Shanghal.

The plant is pronounced one of the best in the world, and a large quantity of guns and gun carriages and torpedoes has been manufactured within the last six months. manufactured within the last six months.

The officer who made the inspection was greatly interested in the product, and more interested in its purpose. He encountered many obstacles during his inquiry, and was unable to find out for what place the guns and other war material were destined. Even the workmen of the plant were unable to tell where the material was sent, and it was one of the mysteries of the locality that so much product disappeared so successfully.

TO CUT A PATH TO PEKIN.

List of American Regiments Ordered to China. Here are the 14,000 United States troops for

Third United States Infantry, or their quivalent from this country. Fifth Infantry. Eighth Infantry, or their equivalent from

First Cavalry from this country.

First Cavalry from this country.

Ninth Cavalry from this country.

Fifteenth Infantry from this country.

Fourth Infantry from Manila.

Eighteenth Infantry from Manila.

Sixth Artiflery from Manila. Seventh Infantry from Wayne, Mich. Sixth Cavalry, which has sailed for China, REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, July 3.—The Second United
States Infantry, with headquarters at Paso
Caballos, Cuba; the Fifth Infantry, headquarters at Santiago, and the Eighth Infantry, at Havana, were ordered to-day by,
the Secretary of War to the United States.
The First Cavairy, at Fort Meade, and
the Ninth Cavairy, at Fort Grant, Ariz,
have been placed under orders for the Orient.

ent.
Secretary of War Root to-day admitted that the Fifteenth Infantry, in this country, had been designated for the Philippines, subject to a call to China. The Ninth Infantry probably will remain at Taku.

The official orders to-day confirm absolutely The Republic's story of this morning that the United States intend to get an army of about 4,600 men into China to

ing that the United States intend to get an army of about 4,600 men into China to fight its way to Pekin.

The War Department was informed by General Wood to-day that while he could spare the troops mentioned in this dispatch, he would ask that the cavairy be retained in Cuha. His request will be granted.

CHAFFEE AGAIN SAILS.

Will Stop at Nagasaki to Receive Orders.

San Francisco, July 3.-General Adna R. Chaffee and the Sixth Cavalry sailed to-day on the transport Grant for Nagasakt, Japan, where it is expected General Chaffee will receive orders to go to China and assume command of the United States forces.